

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

975



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fairweather/Trevitt House

other names/site number Bowlby House, Ferry County Cultural Resource Survey #4/OT/2

2. Location

street & number 645 Kauffman not for publication

city or town Republic vicinity

state Washington code WA county Ferry County code 019 zip code 99166

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alison H. Beall

7/5/00

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Alison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8/10/00

Fairweather/Trevitt House
Name of Property

Ferry County, VA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Victorian vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood (shiplap)
composition shingles/granulated roof roll roofing
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Fairweather/Trevitt house is a one and 1/2 story, Victorian vernacular, wood frame building with an unusually elaborate set of decorative elements for its age and location. Its basic floor plan consists of four intersecting rectangles which is reflected in the four gables of the roof. Each gable faces a cardinal direction with the front entrance on the east and the back door with an enclosed porch which appears slightly more recent than the house, on the west. A smaller east-facing gable with a shed roof shelters a small front porch. The eastern façade includes a hip-roofed window bay. The space formed by the intersection of the south and west gables is covered by a shed roof.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture, Transportation

Period of Significance

1902-1917

Significant Dates

1902, 1903

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Ferry County Historical Society

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Fairweather/Trevitt House
Ferry County Washington

All but two of the windows in the main house proper are one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The two exceptions are a single fixed pane in the west wall of the first floor bedroom and another above the kitchen sink. The windows in the enclosed back porch are all single fixed panes.

The east facade faces the street and is the most elaborate of the house's four aspects. It is dominated by the ground floor window bay and the elaborate porch that fills the angle of the north and east rectangles. Both the peak of the main gable and that of the smaller porch gable feature decorative shingles. The shingling on the gable end is framed by a plain frieze and cornice. The cornice on the porch includes dentils. The porch roof edges are trimmed with Republic's most elaborate example of "gingerbread" in the form of pierced bargeboards and pierced brackets with pendants. The porch roof is supported by three turned posts and by matching pilasters at its southeast and northwest corners. There is a relatively plain railing between them.

The window bay houses two windows facing east and similar, but narrower, single windows facing north and south. Above and below the windows the bay is divided into panels by raised, stud-like wooden elements, which are continuous, top to bottom on the corners of the bay, except where intersected by a water table just under the windows. The entablature includes dentils and decorative woodwork on the cornice above them.

The sash windows other than those in the bay and under the front porch roof have relatively plain sills and frames, but the hoods above them are large enough for a child to stand on (as one former resident recalls doing). They are supported by pierced brackets matching those on the porch and are one of the house's most striking features. There is a single window in the upper story, with a ventilation grill above it that appears recent.

The north side of the house features a single window upstairs and two windows under a continuous hood downstairs. These are under the north-facing gable. Decorative elements in the gable's peak correspond to those on the east side. There is an additional, single window on the ground floor where the west-facing and east-facing rectangles meet and a smaller window to the west. This window may once have matched the others since there is evidence of a larger window surround that has been filled in.

The north end of the shed-roofed back porch is sheathed above and below the windows with the same round-edged shiplap as the house. A band of ordinary lumber filling the area between the windows may indicate the enclosure of a formerly screened porch. A plain, fairly recent windowed door and a single, fixed pane window are present in the north wall.

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The west facade of the house includes one gable end, the enclosed porch, and part of the west wall of the ground floor bedroom. The shingling on this gable end is plain. The single upper story window is similar in style and position to those in the east and north gables. The enclosed porch has three single, fixed pane windows and a door on the west side. A ruinous outside stair that accessed the door was recently removed. South of the door and below it, another door accesses a basement level room beneath the porch. This room has no interior connection to the rest of the house.

The south side of the house offers the only good view of the foundation and the basement door and windows, at least one of which was added in the 1960s. The foundation appears to have been built in stages. The southeastern portion is fine-grained concrete with no visible pebbles while the rest is very course with pebbles up to fist-size. The wall above the foundation consists of plain horizontal boards for 15 inches with a water table projecting out three inches above them. The siding above that is the same shiplap as the rest of the house. There are four of the one-over-one windows previously described on the south wall and an additional one serving the pantry, which is offset north from the main wall. The treatment of the gable end is the same as that on the north side, with a single window and imbricated shingling.

The most outstanding interior characteristic of the Fairweather/Trevitt house is that it has escaped the more drastic "modernizations" that have claimed most of the older structures in Republic. With the exception of one wall in the upstairs bathroom, all interior walls are comprised of lath and plaster. The ceilings, a favorite target for remodelers, have largely retained their original character except for those downstairs where the visible material is acoustic tile.

The upper floor is divided into three bedrooms and a bathroom. These open off a central hall with a linen closet at the east end and a dog-leg stair with a balustrade on the southside. Although the bathroom fixtures and wall and floor coverings are of a much later vintage than the house, this may actually have been a bathroom originally, since the Fairweathers reputedly had one of the first flush toilets in Republic. The bedrooms and hallway, while they have been repainted and repapered, probably still reflect the original style of the house. The original frames with their elaborately carved corner blocks have been retained on all the upstairs doors and windows except the linen closet, which has a plain frame, and the bathroom closet which is a recent addition. The door hinges in the south and west bedrooms, the bathroom, and all the bedroom closets are brass with elaborate incised, cast, or etched decorative elements. Bare, and in most cases cracked, plaster is exposed in the east and south bedroom closets.

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The east bedroom measures 13 feet by 12 feet with sloping ceilings on the north and south sides. Like the other bedrooms, it has a single window. The 9 square foot closet is located in the southwest corner over the stair. The northwest corner, west of the door houses a disused chimney.

The south bedroom measures 10 feet by 13 feet. Its closet is a mirror image of the east bedroom's closet and is also built over the stair. There is still a corner rail in place on the corner by the door.

The west bedroom measures 12 feet, 10 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, with a closet measuring 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 5 inches in the northeast corner. A panel in the back of the closet gives access to the bathroom plumbing. The bedroom ceiling slopes both north and south.

The bathroom has experienced more alteration than the rest of the upper floor. Its east end has been walled off to provide closet space and all the bathroom fixtures are more recent than the house. The commode is in a little alcove at the southwest end of the room with a cupboard above it. The cupboard is next to the more functional of the two brick chimneys in the house. There is a hatch in the ceiling above the cupboard that gives access to the unfinished attic. Insulation here dates from the late 1970s.

The hallway measures 15 feet from the door of the linen closet to that of the west bedroom. The heat register in the southwall beside the west bedroom door is recent. The floors of the upstairs bedrooms and the hall are mop board. In the bedrooms it is covered by linoleum "rugs" or just pieces of linoleum. There is a strip of carpeting down the center of the hallway. The walls along the hallway are covered to a height of roughly 3 feet from the baseboard with a slick-finished marbled material resembling oil cloth. This covering continues down the stairwell.

The ground floor is divided into the front room which includes the window bay, the dining room, a bedroom with half bath, storage space under the stairs, the kitchen, pantry with a trapdoor to the basement, and the enclosed back porch.

The door placement under the ornate front porch roof is unusual. It consists of two doors at right angles to one another. One, in the north wall leading to the front room and the other, in the east wall, leading into the dining room. Both doors and all the windows are framed with the same elaborately carved woodwork previously described for the upstairs bedrooms, but lack the ornate brass hinges. The front and dining rooms are joined by an arched opening that lacks woodwork and may be the result of early alterations. The northwest corner of the

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front room is occupied by the bottom of the chimney already noted in the east bedroom upstairs. There is still a picture rail in place in this room. The heat register in the west wall is an addition.

The dining room, measuring approximately 146 square feet still has its original carved woodwork and a pair of electric sconces that apparently date to the 1920s or 1930s. The stairway to the upper floor passes through the south wall of the dining room. A short hallway leads west from the dining room into the kitchen. The hallway's south wall includes a pair of French doors opening into the downstairs bedroom.

The bedroom, just over 133 square feet in area, is connected to the space under the stair and the landing by a door in its southeast corner. The south end of this space, the area with the most head room, houses a commode and shelving. The plywood north wall, a large section of which is hinged for a door leading into the space under the stair, may be slightly later than the original construction. This space, with the ceiling sloping nearly to the floor, is divided into two small rooms fitted with shelves and hooks for storage. the larger room is "L" shaped, measuring roughly 28 square feet with the ceiling sloping north. A small door in the short arm of the "L" leads into a second room of slightly over 25 square feet with a ceiling sloping south.

West of the dining room and north of the bedroom, the kitchen occupies the northwest corner of the house. It opens south into the pantry, west into the enclosed porch and east into both the dining room and a small arched alcove in the northeast corner that most recently held a washing machine. The sink and cupboards, with the original glass drawer handles still in place, are later than the house, possibly from the 1930s. They may date from as late as 1943, when according to local informants, the pantry was "redone" following Mrs. Trevitt's suicide in this portion of the house. The door and window frames of the kitchen and pantry feature the same carved corner blocks as the other woodwork, but these have been painted white.

The same remodeling may also account for the arched opening of the alcove, which like the arch between the dining room and front room, lacks woodwork. The south side of the alcove opens into a space alongside the brick chimney most recently in use. This space contains the fuse box, water pipes to the upstairs bathroom and its drain, ducting, as well as a confusing construction of cinder blocks and concrete.

The pantry is a room of about 48 square feet with several tiers of shelving around the upper walls and a five foot by two foot counterweighted trapdoor leading to the basement. It was through this opening that Mrs. Trevitt was said to have hung herself.

The back porch is an unfinished room of slightly over 175 square feet with a window on the south side, a door and three windows on the west side, and a door and window on the north.

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The basement is an unfinished "L" shaped space occupying approximately the area under the front room, bedroom, east end of the kitchen, and pantry. The foundation is said to have been added by the Trevitts who acquired the house in 1917. The enlargement of the space inside the foundation into a usable basement took place in 1964. Until that time the "basement" consisted of the dirt-floored fruit cellar under the pantry, a small space at the foot of the stairs and along the south wall, and a room at the east end with a separate outside door. The walls in these areas received a coat of whitewash at some time in the past. There must have been at least a little space under the kitchen since the remains of a coal chute are apparent in the north wall of the foundation. Following the excavation of much of the sediment and some of the bedrock from the basement, a concrete slab was poured to support a furnace and a "rough" door was punched through the existing concrete wall to create the east end room. It has an outside door formerly connecting to a greenhouse built in the 1970s, but later partially sealed off and used as a window. The greenhouse has since been removed. Most of the basement is still dirt floored and slopes up sharply to the north where some of the underlying bedrock is exposed.

Historic photographs of the house circa 1904 are scarce. Most of those found at the Ferry County Historical Society show the Fairweather house in the distance. The two available close-up pictures show the east facade and Mrs. Fairweather with two of her children on the front porch. The porch is topped with a roof crest that is now absent. There is no railing between the porch posts and the house appears to be a darker color with some of the decorative elements painted a lighter shade and details picked out in a third color. For at least the past fifty years the house has been white, but older residents say that they vaguely remember it as a "sort of yellow." Patches of peeling white paint have revealed a previous coat of a dull mustard color. This is also present on the exterior wall now covered by the porch. This may indicate that the mustard color preceded the addition of the porch. It is probably the original color.

The foundation was added by the Trevitt family and several generations of heating systems were added by the Bowlby family. The original heating system was apparently a wood stove, or stoves. One of the Fairweather children recalled that he and his brother took turns sitting up wrapped in a blanket on cold winter nights, feeding the wood stove. Unfortunately, the enlargement of the basement involved blasting part of the bedrock out of the way with mining explosives, a possible cause of the cracks in the upstairs plaster, although settling is another plausible explanation. A form of wet insulation added by Mr. Bowlby in the late 1970s required venting of the resultant moisture through holes cut in the shiplap which have become more noticeable with weathering.

The Fairweather/Trevitt house is remarkable for the absence of recently added wings and other modernizations. Its unique woodwork has been altered only slightly, with the resultant decorative woodwork passed to the new owners.

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Fairweather/Trevitt House
Ferry County, Washington

The significance of the Fairweather/Trevitt house lies in its association with trends and events that strongly influenced the development of Republic and the surrounding area, as well as those who participated in them. The house also displays architectural details that are unusually elaborate for Republic early in the century and is unusually well-preserved.

Long-time Republic resident, retired school teacher Hazel Paar, recalls that her aunt and uncle, Al and Edna Young were the first to live in this house "early in the 1900s" but she does not recall if it was built for them. (Paar, 1999). Mr. Young was a teamster, operating freight wagons in the area prior to 1902. Although the records of the Community Cultural Resources Survey give the construction date of the Fairweather/Trevitt house as 1902 it may be slightly older. A laborer's lien from 1900 included in the Bowlby's title abstract indicates that there was at least \$105.00 worth of construction representing 52 and 1/2 days labor on lots 9 & 10 in that year, but there is no indication if this is the same structure. Photographs of the fire of June 6th, 1899, which destroyed half of Republic's business district indicates that there was a light colored structure of approximately the right size and location at that date. Details, however, are obscured by smoke and pine trees. It may be that the Fairweather/Trevitt house includes an older, smaller, less elaborate structure hidden inside it. This is often true of Republic's older homes.

Republic, with a population of just over 1,000, is the largest settlement, only incorporated city, and county seat of Ferry County. It is located on the ceded "North Half" of the original Colville Indian Reservation. This area was ceded to the federal government in 1892 and was opened to non-Indians for mineral entry only in February of 1896. This resulted in a sudden influx of thousands of gold-seekers and hangers-on. Many of these individuals settled in the mining camp first known as "Eureka" that mushroomed the same year the first mining claims were staked. In those early days, the town supporters projected a spectacular future for their settlement. In 1897 the post office processed more registered letters than those of Los Angeles and Seattle (Steele, 1904, p. 416). One very surprising feature of this mining boom, and of the land rush that occurred when the "North Half" was opened for homesteading in 1900, was the absence of direct rail connections with the outside world. Everything necessary for the development of the earliest producing mines and the boom town growing explosively around them, came in by freight wagon or pack string, or occasionally, on the backs of the prospectors themselves. Goods came from the nearest railhead in Grand Forks, British Columbia, from the town of Marcus on the Columbia, or the riverboat landing at Riverside (Formerly Republic Landing) on the Okanogan River. The sound of the freight wagons' bells was a constant background sound to travel on the area's crude roads.

When the rail connection was finally made, it arrived two-fold. The Washington and Northern, a subsidiary of the American railroad magnet, Jim Hill's Great Northern Line, followed the present Burlington

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Northern and Santa Fe route. This runs from Marcus across the Columbia River and up the Kettle River into Canada. It continues through Grand Forks and back into the United States along the north-flowing reach of the Kettle River to the town of Curlew. From Curlew it follows Curlew Creek, the west shore of Curlew Lake, and the Sanpoil River into the south end of Republic.

The Washington and Northern's rival was a local line that originated in Grand Forks, ran down the opposite bank of the Kettle River, around the north end of Curlew Lake, up Trout and Barrett creeks, down Eureka Gulch where the first claims were staked, and into the north end of Republic, a distance of roughly 38 miles. Its original name was the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway, but it operated under seven official names in its twenty year career, and is best remembered locally as "The Hot Air Line". This unofficial title commemorates the fact that the publicity surrounding the race with the Great Northern was a great deal more impressive than the railroad itself, and the fact that it's initial capital was sheer "hot air." Backers sold stock in the non-existent railroad in Canada's eastern provinces and then began construction with the proceeds from the stock sale. Some of their funding is popularly supposed to have come more or less covertly from the Canadian Pacific Railroad which was competing with the Great Northern at the time for control of rail connections on the West coast.

The rival lines were under construction, often within sight and sound of one another, through 1900, 1901, and into early 1902. As the track went down, attorneys for both sides on the East coast of both Canada and the U.S. raised a flurry of injunctions and counter-injunctions in attempts to halt the rival line's construction. The Hot Air won the race to Republic by a few weeks, although the track was still several miles from Republic in April of 1902 when the "Grand Opening" was celebrated. This was typical of the Hot Air's operating philosophy. Its train crew was known to shoot grouse from a flat car and back the train up to retrieve the birds. (Gray p2).

After the Hot Air's track was laid and its first Freight and Passenger Agent had left town on very short notice, the position was filled by a former Canadian Pacific employee, George Warren Fairweather. He arrived in Republic in May of 1903 and was followed by his wife, Arabella (Hatheway), and their four children. By the following year the Fairweathers had purchased the house and had it wired for electricity. They lived and raised their children there until they lost possession of the house in some complicated legal dealings that began in 1909 and culminated in a demand for the Fairweather's eviction by a new owner in 1914, and a non-jury trial in 1915. Fairweathers lost the suit and the house, and D.W. Yergan, took possession. He sold it in 1917 to pioneer livery stable owner W.L. Steadman who promptly sold it to assayer Claude M. Trevitt and his wife Effie Lee. They

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lived there until their three children were grown. In the early Spring of 1943 Mrs. Trevitt, beset with health problems, hung herself in the pantry. This event gave rise to stories of a ghost in the house, sometimes recognizable as a woman, at other times just a luminous, hazy "something." Carpeting the upstairs hallway in the late 1970s terminated the sound of the ghost's nocturnal "walking".

Following Mr. Trevitt's death in 1952, the house passed to his heirs who sold it to Harold L. and Della L. Clark in 1955. The Clarks sold to Lee and Wanda Bowlby the following year. The Bowlby's raised their two children here and Mr. Bowlby conducted much of the local Television Association's business from this house. Mrs. Bowlby continued to live there until ill health forced its sale in 1999. The new owner and her husband plan to restore the Fairweather/Trevitt house.

This house is the only standing structure that was intimately connected with the notorious "Hot Air Line." In addition to his position as freight and passenger agent for the railroad, Mr. Fairweather was the telegrapher. In an effort to interest his sons in the telegraphers trade, he had the house connected by wire to his office in the Lickey building two blocks away on the main street. Wires from either this installation, or an early electrical system are clearly visible in one 1904 photograph. The railroad eventually went bankrupt in the late teens or early twenties. Its track was torn up for scrap and its trestles were used as fence posts and firewood. The Lickey building which had housed the company's local office burned in the 1930s. The station has been obliterated, and county and state highways cover most of the right of way. The Fairweather/Trevitt house is all that is left as a reminder of Republic's local railroad.

George Warren Fairweather survived the demise of the Hot Air Line. He became an accountant, an insurance salesman and maintained interests in the mining and lumbering industries. He retired in 1945 and died that same year. *The Republic News-Miner* reported that "all business houses" closed down for his funeral. The list of his pall bearers is a roll call of Republic's pioneer families and the paper hailed him as "One of Republics most respected and admired pioneers" (*Republic News-Miner*, 1945).

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Fairweather/Trevitt House
Ferry County, WA

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Fairweather/Trevitt House
Republic, Ferry County WA

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Photographs

1. View west from Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Fairweather/Trevitt House in center mid-distance, against trees.
2. Fairweather/Trevitt House from the east.
3. Fairweather/Trevitt House from the southeast
4. Fairweather/Trevitt House from the south.
5. Fairweather/Trevitt House from the northwest.
6. Northeast corner of the Fairweather/Trevitt House with roofed front porch.
7. East facade of Fairweather/Trevitt House.
8. Detail of window bay.
9. Detail of shingling in east gable end.
10. Exterior of front door into dining room.
11. French door in downstairs bedroom.
12. Interior side of front door into dining room.
13. Downstairs half bath.
14. Doorknob on downstairs half bath.
15. Detail of door frames in kitchen, pantry at left.
16. A corner of the pantry.
17. Inside of open trap door to cellar, pantry window above.
18. Looking up stair from ground floor to landing.
19. Chimney in corner of east bedroom.
20. Closet door, east bedroom.

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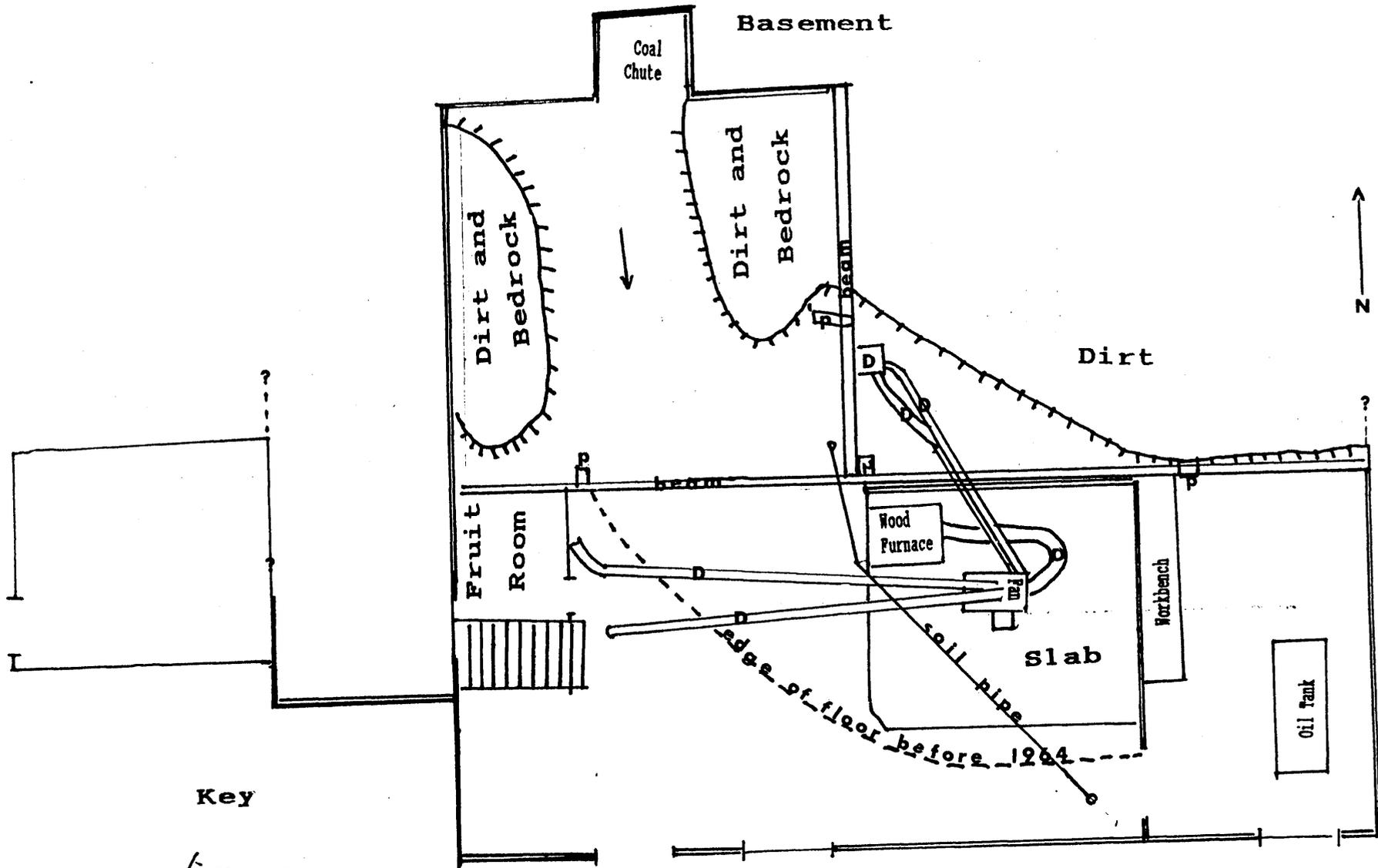
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Photographs

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21. Corner block detail, closet door, east bedroom.
22. West end of bathroom.
23. Looking east down the hall at the linen closet, east bedroom and stair head at right, bathroom at left.
24. Looking out door of south bedroom.
25. Closet of south bedroom.
26. Interior of west bedroom door.
27. Detail of hinge on west bedroom door.
28. Closet in west bedroom with cover to water pipe access removed.
29. Looking down the stair

Fairweather/Trevitt House
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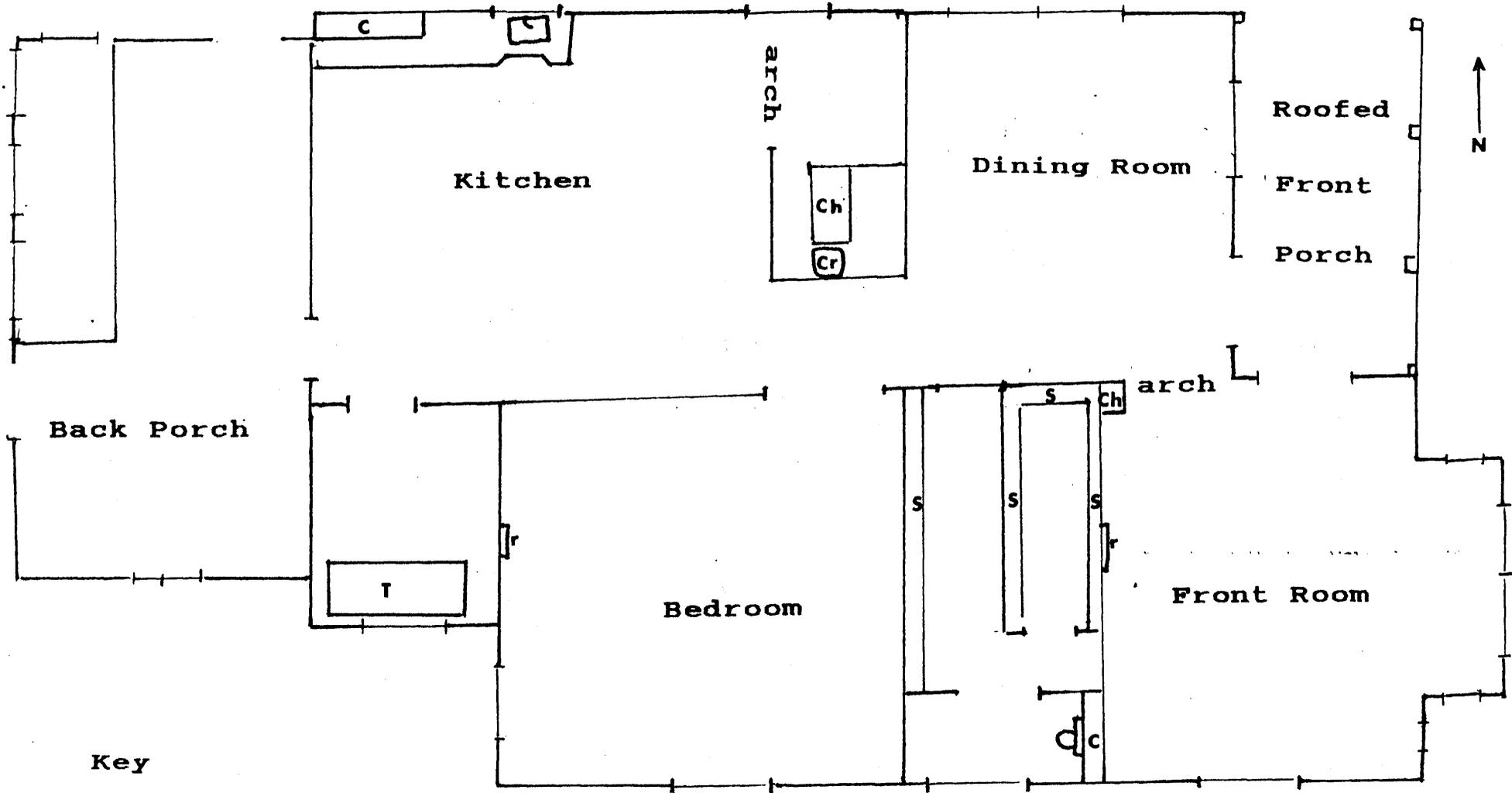


Key

-  Mound
-  Post
-  Concrete Wall
-  Slope
-  Heating Duct

Fairweather/Trevitt House
Republic Ferry County, WA

Ground Floor

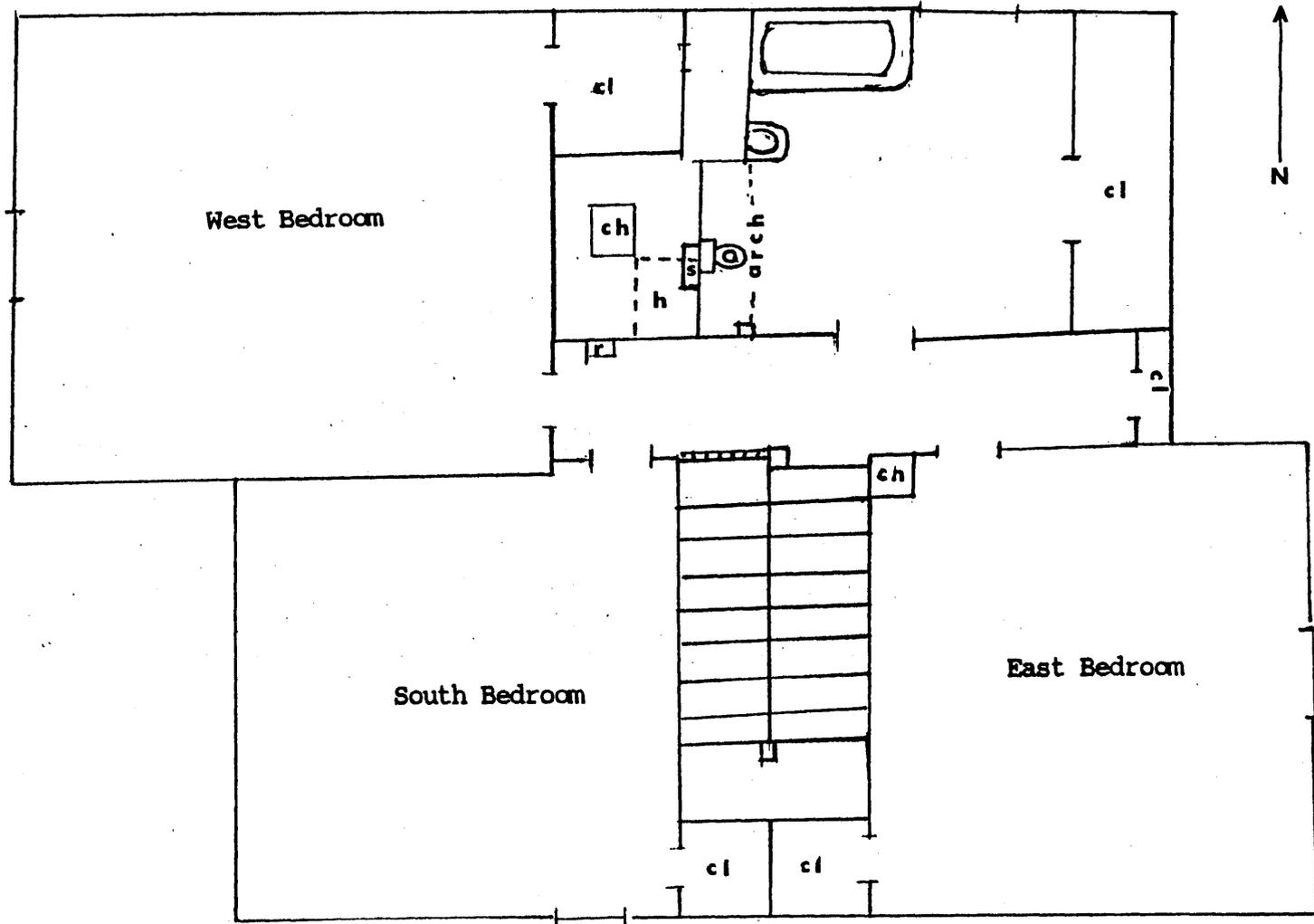


Key

- s shelf
- ch chimney
- c cupboard
- r heat register
- cr concrete

Fairweather/Trevitt House
Republic, Ferry County, WA

Second Floor



Key

- cl closet
- ch chimney
- h hatch to attic
-  balustrade
- r heat register

GEO. W. FAIRWEATHER LAID TO REST

George Warren Fairweather was born February 25, 1856, at Norton, Kings County, New Brunswick. He was married to Arabella Hatheway, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hatheway, of St. John, New Brunswick, October 15, 1889.

He was with the Canadian Pacific Railway as general freight agent, until he came west in 1899, to Nelson, B. C. He came to Republic in May of 1903, as representative for the Spokane and British Columbia Railway.

Later years he was associated with mining and lumbering interests in Republic, also public accountancy and insurance business. He retired from active business in June, 1945.

Mr. Fairweather was taken ill, suffering from a stroke on Monday, November 19th and was taken by ambulance to Mt. Carmel hospital, passing away November 27, 1945, in Colville, Wash.

Services were held at the Church of the Redeemer, Friday, November 30, Right Rev. Edward M. Cross, officiating, assisted by A. C. Belling.

A duet, "Rock of Ages", was sung by Mrs. W. R. Hall and Mrs. Mickelson. Interment was in Republic cemetery.

Active pallbearers were: Chas. E. Anderson, John W. Slagle, Lewis Murphy, B. O. Jarvis, L. J. Plant, Gus Bergstrom. Honorary pallbearers, J. A. Wiseman, J. G. Farris, Alex McKay, W. G. C. Sprengel, Geo. Ward, A. L. Cappers, J. E. Ritter, F. B. Wilson, B. O. Bendixen.

Survivors include: his wife, Arabella Fairweather; sons, Stanley of Spokane; Kenneth, of Republic, Fred of Monterey, Cal.; a daughter, Dorothy Larson; four grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

All business houses closed during the hours of service in respect to Mr. Fairweather.

With the passing of Mr. Fairweather goes one of Republic's most respected and admired pioneers. He, and others like him, have made the town noted for its reliability and distinction of being one of the landmarks of the state.

To his family, the heartfelt sympathy of this community goes in their loss of a fine husband and father.

Moser-Eggeer of Colville, Wash., were in charge.



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